

HUNS NEAR METZ ACCEPT DEFENSIVE

Bombardment of U. S. Lines
Perfunctory.

IN SECOND-LINE TRENCHES

Only At Rare Intervals Does Enemy
Fire Give Impression That Con-
certed Effort Is Being
Made.

American forces in Lorraine.—En-
trenched in the second lines of the
Hindenburg system, the Germans
along the front southwest of Metz ap-
pear to have accepted the new situa-
tion. The tactics they are employing
are wholly defensive ones.

The Germans are carrying out a
half-hearted and seemingly perfunctory
bombardment of the American
lines. Even challenges by American
and French patrols are refused by
the enemy except where a conflict is
inevitable.

Shells from German 77 calibre guns
are reaching the American forward
positions, while those from the 105's
and the 150's are falling in the back
areas. From time to time the shells
reach points throughout the sector,
but only at rare intervals does the
enemy fire give the impression that
a concerted effort is being made.

A bombardment that is heavy
enough at times to be called a bar-
rage, is laid down early in the morn-
ing. It is followed by another some
hours later. The remainder of the day
is devoted to occasional shots and at-
tempts against the active Allied air-
planes.

American observers, both aerial and
those at fixed posts, report decreased
activity behind the German lines. This
is taken to indicate that the units
battered in the American advance have
been relieved by fresher troops.

A German trick designed to deceive
the Allies has been discovered in the
St. Mihiel salient, where the Germans
abandoned large quantities of decoy
artillery, big guns, little guns, mor-
tars and even machine guns, made of
wood and sheets of iron and tin. This
dummy artillery has been found in
various sections, for the most part in
places where it could be plainly seen
by photographic observers.

It is assumed that the Germans be-
lieve the Allies can be deceived by
camouflaged artillery and had hoped
that the Allies would plan a heavy
attack on the sectors where the dummy
artillery was located. Some of the
larger "guns" were made of sheet
iron mounted on worn-out wheels
that were scarcely able to stand even
light use. In one town a shop where
this decoy artillery was manufactured
has been found.

Five persons were captured by the
Americans southeast of the village of
Woel. They belonged to the 14th
Storm Battalion and all agreed that
even these crack troops are discour-
aged by the Franco-American suc-
cesses north of the Marne and around
St. Mihiel.

A night patrol of Americans cap-
tured the Germans without firing a
shot. The Germans were sleeping
when the Americans crept up around
them and captured them. They said
that the majority of the men in their
company had been withdrawn from
this region when the Americans began
their concentration a few days ago.
The low morale of the German Army
was the reason that the resistance
encountered by the Americans was not
stronger, the prisoners declared.

One prisoner, a socialist, said the
civilians in Germany are discouraged
with the way the war is going and
look upon the struggle as a capitalistic
effort. There is great depression in
all parts of Germany as the result of
the recent successes of the British,
French and Americans, he said.

"Germans everywhere are at last
realizing the fact that the Americans
are good fighters," he continued;
"they appreciate the fact that the
American successes are encouraging to
the Allies and discouraging to the
German soldiers." He said that the
German troops estimated the Ameri-
cans equal to the Germans as they
were in 1914.

HUN RECRUITS IN MUTINY.

Refuse to Entrain And Are Fired On
By Soldiers.

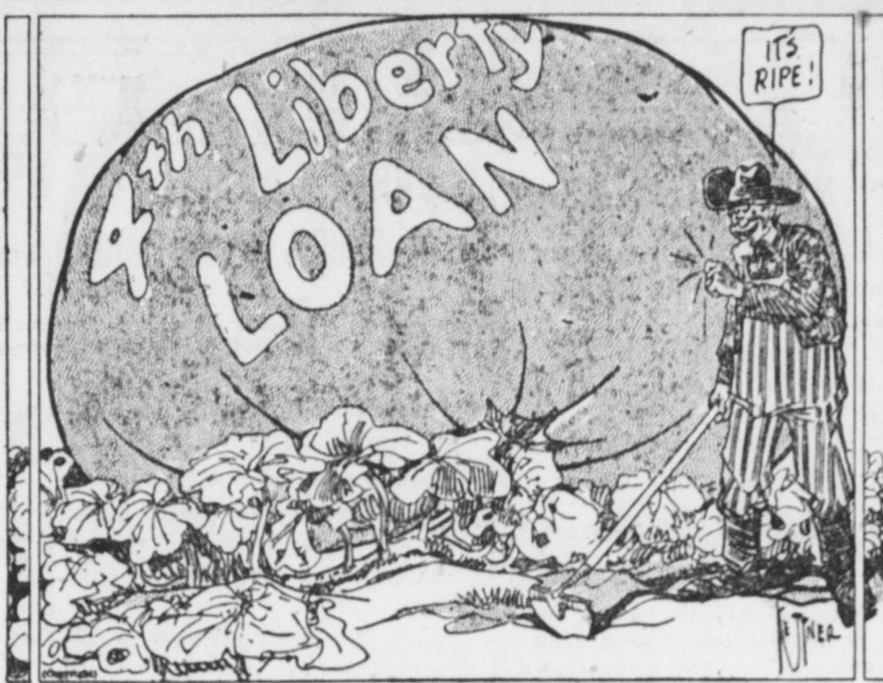
Amsterdam.—A large number of
German recruits, mostly boys 18 years
of age, refused to entrain for the front
at Aix-La-Chapelle, according to Les
Nouvelles, which says that the sol-
diers were ordered to fire upon the
mutineers, of which eight were killed
and many wounded.

SECURITY OWNERS WOULD SUE.

Anxious To Test Validity Of Railroad
Contract.

Washington.—Samuel Untermyer
presented to Director General McAdoo
the proposal of the National Associa-
tion of Railroad Security Owners that
a friendly suit be arranged to test the
validity of the Government's standard
railroad contract. It is understood the
Railroad Administration will refuse to
comply with the suggestion.

Some Pumpkin



CURTAIN DOWN ON DECEMBER 1

Manufacture of Non-Alcoholic
Malt Liquors Prohibited.

WHOLE BUSINESS TO CLOSE

Breweries, Already Confronted With
Restricted Output After October
1, Will Be Shut Down En-
tirely Two Months Later.

Washington.—President Wilson, in
a formal proclamation just issued, not
only prohibits the use of food or feed
materials for the manufacture of beer
on or after December 1, 1918, but
bars the use by brewers of such ma-
terials in the production of any drink,
alcoholic or nonalcoholic.

In other words, the whole brewing
business is put out of business.
Brewed beverages of whatever nature
—beer, near beer, or other malt
liquors containing any amount of
sugar, glucose, corn, rice, fruits or
any other grain—come within the pro-
hibitory proclamation.

No food product may be used in the
manufacture either of alcoholic or
nonalcoholic beverages after October
1, except malt already made and hops.
This means that the curtailment of
brewing in this country actually goes
into effect in a little less than two
weeks, and rigid prohibition of the in-
dustry goes into effect two months
later.

This drastic action was taken by the
President, as explained on the face of
the proclamation, "in order to assure
adequate and continuous supply of
beer, in order to subserve the national
security and defense, and because of
the increasing requirements of war
industries for the fuel productive ca-
pacity of the country, the strain upon
transportation to serve such indus-
tries, and the shortage of labor caused
by the necessity of increasing and
armed forces of the United States."

Notice already had been given that
brewing would have to suspend for
the period of the war. A statement
was issued by the Government more
than a week ago announcing that at
conferences held between officials of
the War Industries Board, the Fuel
and Railroad Administrations, the
Food Administration and the Depart-
ment of Labor, an agreement had been
reached that brewing was an unessen-
tial industry in every sense of the
word and that the materials, the
transportation, the fuel and the labor
used by the breweries must be divert-
ed to other uses.

Even prior to that the Fuel Admin-
istration had announced that the sup-
ply of fuel consumed by the brew-
eries would be withdrawn after De-
cember 1. This order alone would
have paralyzed practically every plant
in the country and, realizing it, the
brewers began liquidating several
weeks ago. Some of them already
have closed up shop and have placed
their property on the market. Others
are running along in a limited fashion
in an effort to use up such stocks as
they have on hand, thereby saving
themselves a measure of loss.

NOSE DIVE FATAL TO TWO.

Lieutenants Davidson and Gillette
Killed in Texas.

Kingsville, Texas.—Lieutenant
Davidson, of Elizabeth, N. J., and
Lieutenant Gillette, of Hartford, Conn.,
were killed here when the airplane in
which they were flying went into a
nose dive and crashed to the ground
from a height of several hundred feet.
The men were members of an airplane
squadron temporarily attached to Park
Place Field here.

AUGUST TROOP MOVEMENT.

More Than A Quarter Of A Million
Sent Overseas.

London.—More than a quarter of a
million American troops were trans-
ported to Europe during the month of
August. The exact figure (313,000)
was announced by the official Press
Bureau. Of the total 180,000 were
transported in British ships.

SEVEN BILLION FOR THE ARMY

War Department Estimate for
the Coming Year

4,000,000 MEN FOR FRANCE

This Brings The Money Sought For
The Army In The Fiscal Year
1919 Up To More Than
\$24,000,000,000.

Washington.—Congress was asked
by the War Department to provide \$7-
\$47,000,000, in addition to previous
estimates, for carrying out the en-
larged American military program for
the coming year.

The new estimate is based upon
plans for having nearly 4,000,000
American soldiers in France next sum-
mer and another million in training
at home. It brings the money sought
for the army in the fiscal year 1919,
up to more than \$24,000,000,000,
including the regular Appropriation bill
of some \$12,000,000,000 and a Fortifi-
cations Bill carrying more than \$4-
\$600,000.

Ordnance estimates of \$3,585,874,650
are the largest items in the bill now
proposed. They include fortifications,
field artillery, small arms, motor cars
and ammunition.

The Quartermaster Corps seeks,
approximately, \$2,500,000,000, and the
provost marshal general's office \$23-
\$617,000.

The chemical warfare section asks
for \$198,800,000, which is a new item
in army appropriation bills. The Air
Service, which is now separate from
the Signal Corps, seeks \$178,750,368.
Previous appropriations for the Air
Service for the fiscal year amount to
\$884,000,000, while the total appropria-
tions for aircraft since the United
States entered the war amount to
\$1,300,000,000.

The total expenses of the govern-
ment during the year are expected to
be between \$55,000,000,000 and \$36,000-
\$000,000. Appropriations now total
\$29,791,241,773, including \$5,462,680,346
of contract authorization. In addi-
tion, the Shipping Board is expected
soon to ask for several hundred mil-
lion. Hearings on the new Appropria-
tion Bill will begin in a few days,
and an effort will be made, it is un-
derstood, to provide for some of the
new estimates by authorization, thus
holding the government cash expendi-
tures during the year.

The increases asked for indicate
the possibility of a change in the
pending \$8,000,000,000 War Revenue
Bill when it reaches the Senate. Con-
sumption taxes, according to congres-
sional leaders, seem the most likely
to be inserted for raising additional
revenue.

"The submission of these estimates,
which contemplate a very great in-
crease in the Army, is a most com-
plete and not-to-be-misunderstood
answer to the Austrian peace propo-
sal," said Chairman Sherry, of the
House Appropriations Committee.
Congress will unquestionably vote
whatever amount of the estimates sub-
mitted, which upon hearings had it is
found can be expended in such en-
largement and equipment of the
Army."

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Judge Craig, of the California Su-
preme Court, decided that Japanese
born in California may acquire and re-
tain title to real estate.

Four thousand men are in quaran-
tine as a result of Spanish influenza
in the aviation camp at Great Lakes
Ill.

Charles E. Chapin, city editor of the
New York World, who murdered his
wife, surrendered to the police.

Five negroes who participated in the
Houston riot in August, 1917, were
hanged at Fort Sam Houston.

Prof. Jens Iverson Westergaard, of
Harvard University, died at his home
in Cambridge.

U. S. REJECTS PEACE PROPOSAL

Wilson Acts Promptly on Re-
ceipt of Austrian Note

THE TERMS ARE UNCHANGED

Secretary Lansing Gives Out Answer
Within Half An Hour After Its
Receipt—Stand Pat On Wil-
son's Peace Terms.

Washington.—The United States, as
was fully expected, has uncondition-
ally rejected Germany's peace feelers.
In doing so, the government has
spoken for all the cobelligerents.

Almost immediately after receiving
the Austrian government's note from the
Minister from Sweden, Mr. Eken-
gren, Secretary Lansing issued this
formal statement:

"I am authorized by the President
to state that the following will be the
reply of this government to the Aus-
tro-Hungarian note proposing an un-
official conference of belligerents:

Mr. Lansing made this statement:
"The government of the United
States feels that there is only one
reply which it can make to the sug-
gestion of the Imperial Austro-Hun-
garian Government. It has repeatedly
and with entire candor stated the
terms upon which the United States
would consider peace and can and will
entertain no proposal for a conference
upon a matter concerning which it has
made its purpose and proposal so
plain."

Mr. Lansing's statement was given
out within half an hour after he had
received the Austrian proposal. It
would have been forthcoming almost
immediately upon the delivery of the
Austrian note had it not been found
necessary in order to avoid the possi-
bility of grave error to make a careful
comparison between the official text
and that which was received in news
dispatches last night from Amsterdam.

Thus, emphasis was added to the
declaration, if any were needed, the
quickness of the reply indicating the
existence of no shadow of doubt in
the mind of the administration as to
what it should be.

There is some reason to believe that
the Secretary acted with this unpre-
cedented promptness in a matter of
such great importance with the design
not only to indicate clearly the posi-
tion of the United States Government,
but perhaps to anticipate and prevent
as far as possible newspaper discus-
sions of the Austrian proposition,
which might convey to the enemy a
misleading impression that there was
any considerable element in the Uni-
ted States willing to consider a nego-
tiated peace, such as the "nonbinding"
discussions, proposed by Austria,
might develop.

While no reference to it was made
in the reply which the United States
Government is making to Austria, it
is known that one of the most objec-
tionable features of Baron Burian's
proposition was the secrecy suggested
for the "nonbinding" conferences. It
was realized by officials here that the
purpose was to barter away the rights
of various nationalities in star-cham-
ber proceedings, so that the victims
would have no knowledge of their fate
until it was beyond recall. This sys-
tem of barter was particularly de-
nounced by President Wilson in one
of his speeches.

That the German people themselves
were to be kept in the dark by these
military masters and prevented from
having any voice in the peace which
was to be imposed upon them was re-
garded as an assured fact. There
has been some apprehension in ad-
ministration circles of a combination
of great financial interests that know
no nationality and fear the destruc-
tion of all wealth and business by
the spread of Bolshevik ideas might
in some way be behind this move-
ment to bring about a peace and ter-
minate the war before it had been
fought to a clear decision. There is
no such apprehension on the part of
the administration of a cataclysm
which will bring down all civilized
institutions, and, instead, the General
Staff has given every assurance that
the war is proceeding to a reasonably
early and complete victory which will
involve the acceptance by the Central
Powers of the only possible terms of
peace—namely, those laid down by
President Wilson.

There is some speculation in of-
ficial circles as to what will be the
next step in what is recognized as
the great German independence peace
offensive. Generally it is believed
that the German and Austrian military
leaders will point to the American
reply as an evidence that they have done
everything possible to bring about
peace and thus try to straighten their
people for another winter campaign.
But another view is that owing to the
intolerable conditions in Austria-Hun-
gary there is more than a possibility
of a breaking up of the quadruple
alliance; that Austria, having gone
through the form of making a peace
proposal, which was promptly re-
jected, has thus cleared the way for
her next step—an unconditional sur-
render on the terms laid down by
President Wilson.

SKILLED FARMERS IN DEFERRED CLASS

THEY ARE TO BE LISTED WITH
THOSE NECESSARY IN OTHER
OCCUPATIONS.

BUILDING WORK IS CHECKED

Government Acts to Stop All Need-
less Construction at Once—Naval
Lieutenant Shirk Is Commended for
a Daring Rescue.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—Agreement has been
reached by the war labor policies
board, Provost Marshal General Crow-
der, the secretary of war, the secretary
of agriculture and the secretary
of labor on a plan to put into deferred
classification such persons in the new
draft as are necessary in agriculture,
industry and other occupations.

Three advisers are to be associated
with each district draft board to pre-
sent facts respecting the supply of
necessary workers in these three occu-
pational groups. The agriculture ad-
visers will be nominated by the sec-
retary of agriculture. They will
gather accurate facts concerning the
requirements of agriculture for the
various classes of workers in their own
districts. They should have informa-
tion also as to the needs of such
classes in other districts that workers
not sufficiently necessary in one dis-
trict to entitle them to deferred classi-
fication may have opportunity to go to
other districts in which they are
needed.

The department of agriculture has
sent a questionnaire to each county
agent asking him to furnish reliable
information regarding the farm labor
needs in his county. The facts are re-
quired to assist the district draft
boards in keeping in agriculture the
(a) "necessary skilled farm laborer in
necessary agricultural enterprise" (de-
ferred class 2); (b) "necessary assist-
ant, associate, or hired manager of
necessary agricultural enterprise" (de-
ferred class 3); (c) "necessary sole
managing, controlling or directing head
of necessary agricultural enterprise"
(deferred class 4).

What the draft boards desire are
facts as to necessary skilled workers.
The unskilled workers apparently are
not to be considered for deferred
classification; they are regarded as
more important for the army than for
agricultural enterprises and general in-
dustry. The department of agriculture
points out that necessary skilled farm
labor should not be confused with in-
experienced help that, with a little
training, can do very well some kinds
of farm work.

The commander of the United States
naval aviation forces, foreign service,
reports the heroic action of Lieut. El-
bert Walker Shirk, United States na-
val reserve force, in rescuing a Bel-
gian soldier who had fallen overboard
from the U. S. S. Lorraine on June 23,
1918.

On hearing the cry, "man over-
board," Lieutenant Shirk dived from
the promenade deck of the vessel, 30
feet, and supported the soldier, who
had been stunned by his fall into the
water. A swift tide carried both men
a third of a mile from the Lorraine by
the time a lifeboat reached them.
During this time the soldier twice re-
leased his hold upon the life preserver
and sank, but Lieutenant Shirk
dived and brought the man back to
the surface.

Secretary Daniels has officially com-
mended Lieutenant Shirk for his dar-
ing action, and has recommended to
the secretary of the treasury that a
gold life-saving medal be awarded him.

The recent creation of motor trans-
port corps to take over from all other
corps complete control of all motor
vehicles in the army will entail the
execution of plans of great magni-
tude and scope.

The personnel and equipment of
this corps with each American army
will comprise almost as many men
and officers as were engaged on both
sides in the battle of Waterloo, enough
motortrucks to stretch in an unbro-
ken line across the state of Ohio, if
they were parked end to end with five-
foot spaces between them, and en-
ough motorcycles and other ve-
hicles to stagger by their numbers
the great masters of warfare in other
times than these.

The actual number of men and offi-
cers provided by the motor transport
corps to each American army is to be
154,747. The army motortrucks
with this unit will number 40,803.
There will be 24,250 motorcycles,
7,905 passenger carrying motorcars
and 6,598 ambulances, with a total of
approximately 100,000 drivers and
riders. The officers will number
4,298 and the noncommissioned offi-
cers 30,000.

Following a call issued by the na-
tional council of defense, applica-
tions for enrollment in the volunteer
medical service corps are growing
rapidly in number. A total of 19,225
letters were received in less than a
week.

Information received from nearly
20,000 physicians who responded to the
appeal and that which, it is expected,
will continue to be received, will be
at the disposal of the government au-
thorities for their consideration and
use, especially so far as the doctors
under forty-six years are concerned.

In addition to barring a long list of
industries from the use of various ma-
terials, the war industries board has
asked the state councils of national de-
fense and the 5,000 county councils
throughout the country to act for the
board in order that all building and
construction which is not absolutely
necessary may be stopped at once.

In future permits will be required
for all building, except in certain gov-
ernment work. In cases where per-
mits are requisite, the local contrac-
tor may first obtain the approval of
his county council of defense before
the permit may be issued.

The United States employment serv-
ice has also appealed to the bankers
of the country to refuse loans which
would result in the employment of la-
bor for unnecessary construction, and
has requested all states and cities to
scrutinize their pay rolls in order to
release unnecessary employees in
parks, public buildings and elsewhere,
so that they may engage in war work.

The procedure approved by the na-
tional council of defense and the war
industries board contemplates that
any person interested in a construc-
tion project must apply, with a full
statement of the facts under oath, to
the appropriate local representatives
of the state council of defense having
jurisdiction. The state council will
investigate and transmit its recom-
mendations to the non-war construc-
tion section of the priorities division of
the war industries board. The non-war
construction section will grant or
withhold the permit and so notify the
state council of defense and the in-
dividual concerned.

Pigeon training has become an in-
teresting as well as valuable activity
in the new army of the United States.
Pigeon lofts are maintained at many
of the army camps and aviation fields
throughout the country. Each loft is
numbered just as every air squad-
ron and every regiment of infantry,
cavalry and artillery is numbered. The
birds are taken over by the govern-
ment before they are old enough for
raw recruits; are fed and conditioned
to make them strong, and then are
given a course of training just as are
human recruits in the regular estab-
lishment.

When the training of these young
pigeons is completed they go over-
seas, the same as the soldiers. The
birds play their part on the battle
line, are killed and wounded, and some
are taken prisoner, but like the horses
and dogs with which they serve in the
great war, they are never decorated,
never cited for bravery in action and
never appear in the reports of casual-
ties.

Two of the flying centers where
pigeons are specially trained are Kelly
and Carruthers fields in Texas. Not
fewer than 75 pigeons are sent over-
seas from Kelly field every six weeks.
They come to Kelly lofts when about
three months old and are trained by
experts over a period of six to eight
weeks before they are considered fit
for duty. The lofts are mobile, cor-
responding to those in use in France,
and when the training of the birds is
finished at Kelly field they are ready
to go directly to the trenches.

The first period of advanced training
of these pigeons comes with flock toss-
ing, after they have learned to return
to their lofts when liberated at dis-
tances of from two to twenty miles
from the field. That is, they are set
free in groups to prevent their being
confused and consequently separated
and lost. As soon as they have been
liberated several times in this manner
and have found their way home again
they are taken out and tossed indi-
vidually. Each pigeon has a number,
and by bell devices at the entrance of
the coop, their arrivals and the time of
their flights are kept on record. As
soon as a bird shows unfailing ability
to return home quickly he is ready for
service overseas.

A white flag is the signal most com-
monly used for training these messen-
ger birds. They soon learn that when
this white flag is raised over their lofts
they are to stay away for exercise, and
when the flag comes down they may
return for their food. On some fields,
when the birds stray a considerable
distance from their lofts, they are called
back by the rattling of a tin pan.

To help the pigeons recognize their
cotes the latter are painted in yellow
and white stripes. No matter where a
pigeon from Carruthers field is taken
thereafter or in what direction, it will
not alight on any building except its
own loft, which means, of course, that
wherever the pigeons go, the loft from
which they were trained goes with
them. It is only recently that the use
of pigeons as messengers has been at-
tempted from airplanes. The birds
when used for this purpose are carried
in baskets in the fuselage and great
care must be exercised in releasing
them to prevent the propeller blades
from striking them. The aviators or
balloonists who handle them also have
to be instructed in the manner in
which they release the birds for flight.
Dropping the birds at high altitudes
also requires special forms of training
for the birds and instruction for the
aviator.

The war trade board has authorized
the importation of fresh tomatoes
from the Bahamas to New York when
they are moved as deck cargo on
Cuba-New York mail steamers. Fruits
and vegetables are on the restricted
import list, but in this, as in other
similar cases, it is explained, the war
trade board has found it possible to
aid vital West Indian industries by
permitting tomatoes to be carried as
deck load without excluding other
more essential cargo and without im-
posing any further demands upon ton-
nage.